MODERN TIMES

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WORKERS STRIKE YALE

Members of Local 35 picket the Prospect Street entrance to one of Yale's power plants. The pile of boards and junk in the foreground is a barricade which Yale students, supporters of the strike have built, preventing oil trucks from charging through the picketers and up the driveway. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

The bones of power have been laid bare. On one side of the strike at Yale is a university with $500 million in stocks and bonds, seasoned anti-labor negotiators, lawyers, computers, and its own private police force. On the other side are the 1157 workers, many of them "the inner city poor," members of Local 35 of the Federation of University Employees. Their resources are a few thousand dollars and a resolve born of desperation.

"For years the union has been weak," explained business agent Vincent Sirabella. "Yale has always written the language of the contract to favor them and subjugate the workers to the University's arrogant power. This time the union is trying to put the relationship in some kind of reasonable balance."

MORE LOCAL 35 STRIKE NEWS ON PAGES 8-11

I discussed the detailed issues of the strike with Sirabella, Bill Blackwood who is president of the union, and Tom Pechinsky, the chief steward. We talked in the strike office, a moth-eaten parlor at the Taft Hotel. They all had rings under their eyes since they had been up all night again at the negotiating table.

Radical Surgery

"This year we've rewritten the whole contract cover to cover," Sirabella explained. "It's a job of radical surgery. It shouldn't have come as a surprise to Yale. We've been telling them this for a long time. What we want is reasonable, comprehensive, and necessary if the workers are to survive Yale's use of its powers for the duration of the contract."

The union is demanding substantial wage increases, to make up for three years worth of increases in the cost of living, and to try to push their wages up towards the same level as other workers in the New Haven area. They have asked for a 65% increase in wages for the lowest job titles and 42% at the highest titles. Yale has countered with 12% and 6% respectively, which does not even match the last three years of inflation.

Over half of the Local 35 workers are paid less than $2.50 per hour. Equivalent jobs are paid less than at other local factories. For instance, Olin's lowest rate for a sweeper is $2.64. Yale's is $2.25. Grade seven at Olin is $3.45. The equivalent at Yale is $2.91.

"Union Busting"

Tom Pechinsky explained one of the chief details of the contract language under negotiation. "They had a phrase in the old contract that said that in considering one of our union workers against an outside person, our worker would have to be *at least* as well qualified as the outside person.

"That means we could have a worker in there for ten years and if they bring in somebody from outside and claim they're "more qualified," then by the terms of the contract our worker is passed over, regardless of seniority and regardless of whether he's qualified for the job.

"We want that changed so that our people with seniority can move up the ladder so long as they are qualified to do so."

"It's a union-busting tactic," put in Bill Blackwood.

See LOCAL 35, page 10.

U.N.H. Students Attack War

by Bill Mason

Vietnam Veteran and member of UNH Student Alliance

A mock Mylai-type massacre was carried out on the campus of the University of New Haven (UNH) on May 5. The mock massacre was done by Vietnam veterans who were members of the UNH Student Alliance. Using their old uniforms, toy guns and blood-colored liquids, the veterans enacted a U.S. Army "search and destroy" mission.

See UNH ANTI-WAR TEACH IN, Page 2.

(M-T photo by Neal Beck)

May 5 Anti-War Moratorium Observed

by Steven Ellner
Modern Times Staff

The Spring Offensive Against the War climaxed with a "Moratorium "on business as usual on May 5 with rallies in New Haven, Hartford, Middletown, and Westport, as well as major cities throughout the nation. These demonstrations followed a series of Spring anti-war actions in Washington which included a week of protests by Vietnam Veterans, a mass rally on April 24, and civil disobedience on May 2-4.

The diversity of 1971 actions contrasts with previous "spring and fall offensives" which usually consisted of one major anti-war rally. It is this escalation in the anti-war movement which is undoubtedly responsible for Nixon's "de-escalation."

Part of the crowd on the Green during the May 5 Moratorium on "business as usual. (M-T photos by Virginia Blaisdell)

Pat Gallyot of the People's Committee Free Food Program speaking on Green against the Indochina War.

The wide selection of speakers at the New Haven rally provided a feeling of unity between the demonstrators and the community. This was in line with the main theme of the protest which, according to organizer Tricia Tunstall, involved "relating of the war in South East Asia with the economic problems we are facing in New Haven and the nation."

Mostly Students

Most of the 1500 people who attended the protest were high school and college students. A majority of them lay or sat on the grass in front of the speakers platform and stuck out the event which lasted from 12:00 until 3:30. When it was over several participants collected litter, so that within half an hour the Green was cluttered with neither people nor trash.

Community Spokesmen

Several trade unionists spoke at the rally including Vincent Sirabella, business agent for Yale's striking workers union Local 35, and Bill Morico, an organizer for Local 1199 which is attempting to organize Yale-New Haven Hospital; other speakers included Debbie Anderson of the American Independent Movement (AIM),

See Spring Moratorium, Page 12

Washington D.C.: Detention Camp '71

by A New Haven Resident

Concentration camps have come to America in a big way. I spent a few days in one in Washington at the beginning of May with what started out as 2000 brothers and sisters. We were put there by the *DC police for standing around traffic intersections in the city, disrupting the traffic flow by crossing in front of the cars. We were staging a non-violent protest against the war in Vietnam.*

When we were picked up en masse on Monday, May 3, we were deposited in a football field surrounded by two chain-link fences. It was an outdoor concentration camp--an open field with no shelter, without food supplied or water, with no toilets or phones. There were three other detention areas around the city. We were high on the spirit of our solidarity that Monday *morning, but low from exposure and from lack of knowledge of what was going to happen to us.*

Brothers and sisters struggled together to make that concentration camp livable, and we succeeded--but just barely. Where there was no shelter, we ripped down the goal-posts and put them under a gigantic field tarp to make a tent. Early arrivals got together and created a much larger one for their own use.

We started rapping with the armed MP's that ringed the camp, and discovered that many of them really were brothers under the uniform, trapped by trying to avoid the *war abroad into fighting on the wrong side in the war that's coming home.*

But it was a concentration camp. We weren't fed or given water until about three in the afternoon. It took hours of negotiations to get the military to agree to let the badly-injured among us out to a hospital. And at one point, even though we were trapped behind fences and couldn't get out, they gassed us with CS (they claimed we were trying to escape by pushing a fence outward--toward a line of armed MP's ten feet away.

As in my case, almost none of the brothers and sisters had been formally arrested, told of his or her rights, had a field arrest form filled out, or had his or her picture taken. We were being held in some kind of preventive detention limbo, not charged with anything but not free to walk the streets.

Why We Came

We had come to Washington to disrupt the government, and yet we were now dependent on the government's guarantees of fair play and civil liberties for our freedom. We started off camping on the government's land in Algonquin Peace Park, and we never planned for the obvious possibility that they'd throw us off.

We came planning to take the chance of getting busted so we could either stay in prison and screw their system up, or pay bond and get out into the streets again. *Yet people were freaked out when our "civil liberties" were violated.*

***About 8:30 Monday night word came* that we were being moved. At the front of the compound were the waiting prisoner trucks, looking like huge cattle-trucks. It's hard to describe the built-up feeling that scene released, but my thoughts were of prisoner-of-war camps after World War II, or maybe of the German concentration camps.**

They took us from the camp to the Washington Coliseum; we exchanged our outdoor compound for a concrete prison, a freezing-cold ice hockey arena with no windows and no place to sleep but on the concrete floor. (The jailors finally relented and gave us one blanket apiece at about 3 a.m.)

We were told we were here for "processing", but it turned out what they wanted us to do was give them our names and other personal information, to be photographed and fingerprinted, and to put up $10 ransome in order to be released.

See D.C. '71, Page 12

Student Alliance Sparks UNH Anti-War Activities

Continued from Page 1

A crowd of several hundred had gathered at the doors of the student center waiting to get into a rock concert (featuring Mackendree Spring, Brewer and Shipley and the Joe Geils Band) sponsored by the Day Student Council. At this point the mock massacre took place. **The "civilians" were pushed through the crowd by the Viet vets amid shouts of "fucking gooks" and "filthy, slanty-eyed commies" and other racist remarks, demonstrating U.S. policy in Vietnam. The "civilians" were then "killed" and their bodies piled on the campus lawn.**

Crowd reaction was generally one of shock. Some were amused, but most people, hopefully, were made more aware of the way U.S. policy really works.

Earlier on May 5, 40 to 50 students marched from UNH to the peace rally on the Green via Congress Avenue and the New Haven Mall. The workers in the Mall were quite surprised when the demonstrators marched through the Mall singing "pay the price of freedom."

Other Actions

The march and massacre were among several antiwar activities at UNH begun by a radical campus group called the Student Alliance. The activities, however, also received support from the Environmental Action Group and the Gadston Organization. The Gadston Organization is composed mainly of law enforcement students. This group had formerly supported the Vietnam war and had worked as the anti-strike committee during the student strike in the spring of 1970.

Initial activities at UNH were concerned with the implementation of the People's Peace Treaty and information about the April 24 and May Day activities in Washington, D.C.

The UNH students politically apathetic during the fall and winter months, became more involved with the Spring Offensive against the Indochina War.

Hundreds of names of students, faculty and administrators were collected as signers of the People's Peace Treaty.

The President of the University stated that he was "in full and sincere agreement with the principles as they are set forth and subscribes to them heartily."

Many of the college community turned out to hear John Froines of the Chicago Conspiracy 8 speak on behalf of the Peace Treaty on April 23. The movie "Winter Soldier," shown following Froines's talk, was widely discussed.

Over 100 UNH students made the trips to Washington on April 24 and May 1 to participate in the planned antiwar activities after helping to organize for them with the New Haven Mayday Committee.

Wilbur Cross Teach-In

During a week of demonstrations and civil disobedience to protest the Indochina war, Wilbur Cross High was the scene of a "teach-in". Two speakers contributed to the program: Dr. James Scott, a visiting professor at Yale, and John Ratliff, a Yale Law student and Viet vet (above). The film "You don't have to buy war, Mrs. Smith" was also presented. Gene Frankel and Tom Creighton, teachers at Cross, arranged the program in which about 50 teachers and students participated. (M-T photo by Paul Penders)

Unions Push Laws to Aid All Labor

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

I visited the headquarters of the Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO and talked with its president John Driscoll about the little-known day to day work they do in getting laws passed in Hartford to benefit working people.

The State Labor Council represents the state-wide interests of AFL-CIO unions which cover hundreds of thousands of workers. Their offices are located in an old, white wooden house in Hamden. I found this in sharp contrast to the plush modern corporate headpuarters such as Armstrong's on Long Wharf in New Haven.

AFL-CIO Legislative Program

Each year the State Labor Council lobbies extensively in the legislature for laws to help working people. How do they do this?

Driscoll said it all starts in the spring of election year--The State Labor Council presents its proposals for legislation to the platform committee of the Democrats and Republicans. In 1966 the Democrats included almost everything labor asked for in their platform.

That was the first year the Democrats won control of the General Assembly. "They had to deliver in 1967," Driscoll said. From the political conventions in the spring it goes to the State Labor Convention in September. The AFL-CIO legislative program is made up there from proposals from local unions and their legislative committees.

For example, the local union at the Electric Boat Division (Genral Dynamics) in Groton had been having trouble with poisonous fumes. The State Health Department, which has jurisdiction, had been very lax in dealing with the problem. The union wanted the jurisdiction to be switched to the State Labor Department where they felt they had a better chance. A proposal for a bill dealing with that problem came out of the convention.

"We have been trying for three sessions to get a bill passed for apprenticeship awards," said Driscoll. This bill would provide a quarter of a million dollars to support people taking apprenticeship training. Driscoll said that this legislation would especially help blacks because they can't afford not to be earning money while learning.

The State Labor Council prepared a leaflet entitled "The Meskill Tax Plan, 10 Ways It Hurts You." They have received orders for 50,000 copies from local unions. The Council is advocating a graduated income tax to replace the sales tax.

"I'm afraid the Democrats are not going to bite the bullet on the income tax this session," said a discouraged Driscoll.

Driscoll said that they try to get local labor councils to hold evening meetings with union members and legislators to discuss "key issues." Writing letters and calling local legislators by union members is "good in theory," Driscoll said "but people just don't do it. That is our basic weakness, we need more rank and file lobbying. If we do a good job, people become complacent."

See WINNING, page 10.

Conditions at Nursing Home

Editor's Note: On May 6 at 10 pm the 46 non-professional workers at New Fairview Hall Convalescent Hospital went on strike to demand a quick recognition election and the reinstatement of Mrs. Louise Tierney, an aide whose employment was terminated for union activity.

Two city policemen have been hired by management during the strike to escort scabs in and out, and non-union construction workers from Maine and New Hampshire have been hired as strikebreakers and goons.

The following story was written by a worker at Fairview and describes the terrible conditions in the hospital for both patients and workers.

New Fairview Hall Convalscent Home Inc. is a privately owned structure located at 181 Clifton St. in Fair Haven. This beautiful complex houses 135 patients many of whom receive state welfare benefits.

Cop prevents strikers from entering Fairview at mass demonstration held Sunday, May 9. Far left: Louise Tierney, fired for union activity. (M-T photo by Tom Morico)

What is the problem? It seems that management's only interest is profit. profit and more profit, E.G. its annual income is $100,000 or better.

These are only some of the facts... The patients are eating leftovers. Does a week-old helping of rice sound appetizing? This building is unsanitary. Cockroaches and rat droppings are plentiful in the kitchen. In fact, the elevator shafts are filled with water which, of course, becomes breeding homes for those creatures.

This building is a safety hazard due to faulty equipment i.e., a worn snap on a bathtub chair lift resulted in a patient falling five feet onto a hard cement floor. The patient suffered a fractured skull and died a few weeks later. At this point I would like to say that the home was state-inspected only months before.

Greedy Owners

When management needs bread in a hurry they steal it from us. This is called changing the work week which results in a loss of three or four days pay for some employees. We are under staffed. A nurse's aid at Fairview does the work of two people. On the second shift no non-professional employee is allowed to make or receive and personal phone calls. Therefore, if someone at home is dying an employee can learn of this after working hours.

Because of these deceitful acts by management to exploit its employees 95% of us have signed union membership cards and are organized with Local 1199, a drug and hospital workers union. We have had several hearings with the National Labor Relations Board requesting an representation election. We have had a few work stoppages to protest management interfering with our right to organize a union.

Labor Notes

NUTMEG BAKERY HAS UNION

Workers at Nutmeg Bakery Supplies on 50 Eddy Street voted 9-5 to have a union last week. They will be affiliated with Local 745 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulfite, and Paper Mill Workers, AFL-CIO. The unit includes both delivery drivers and warehouse workers.

COCA-COLA STRIKE

The strike by Teamster Local 443 at Coca-Cola is now in its fourth week with no end in sight. Coca-Cola of New York, owners of the Middletown Avenue plant, have refused to negotiate.

Meanwhile, 24-hour-a-day picketing goes on by the 40 members of the union. No Coca-Cola deliveries are being made in the New Haven area. How about some chocolate milk?

Yale Reneges on 10% Raises

EPH Workers Protest Low Pay

by Teri Klein
Modern Times staff

In an unprecedented job action, May 5, over 20 secretaries and technicians from the Yale Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, left their desks and laboratories and marched to the business offices to protest new salary schedules released by the University. The workers are all members of YNFAC– Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee.

Ten percent raises, publicized prior to the release of the schedule, were given only to raise salaries which were **below the minimum** prescribed by the University in its own wage scale. Those already receiving the minimum wage received salary increases averaging about three or four percent, in many cases about $100 a year or less.

"We were expecting some sort of increase which would be in line with the present standard of living," said Beverly Pope who has worked in the department for five years. "We were so angry at the small amounts we decided to take some action. It may be the fact that Local 35, is on strike that we decided to act as a group rather than individuals."

Finding no satisfaction at the office of Mr. Robert Simmon, business manager, the group proceeded to sit in and confront Mr. Edward Coleman who is in charge of allocating salaries for the medical school. When Coleman replied that after raising people to the minimum wage level , there was little money left, answers were demanded for questions like, "Where does the extra money go that is allocated for secretaries and researchers in government grants?" Secretaries who type the grant proposals know that higher salaries are often allocated in the grant than are actually paid by Yale University.

Coleman replied that the money goes back to the government. That answer was completely unsatisfactory. "We all know no one ever **returns** money to the government," said Mrs. Celia Pettit who has typed grants for 14 years. "Goodness knows what it goes for. It's channeled into other areas such as office supplies, but we, the workers never see it." "People have known this for years," added Ann Prissey, "but they don't know what to do about it.

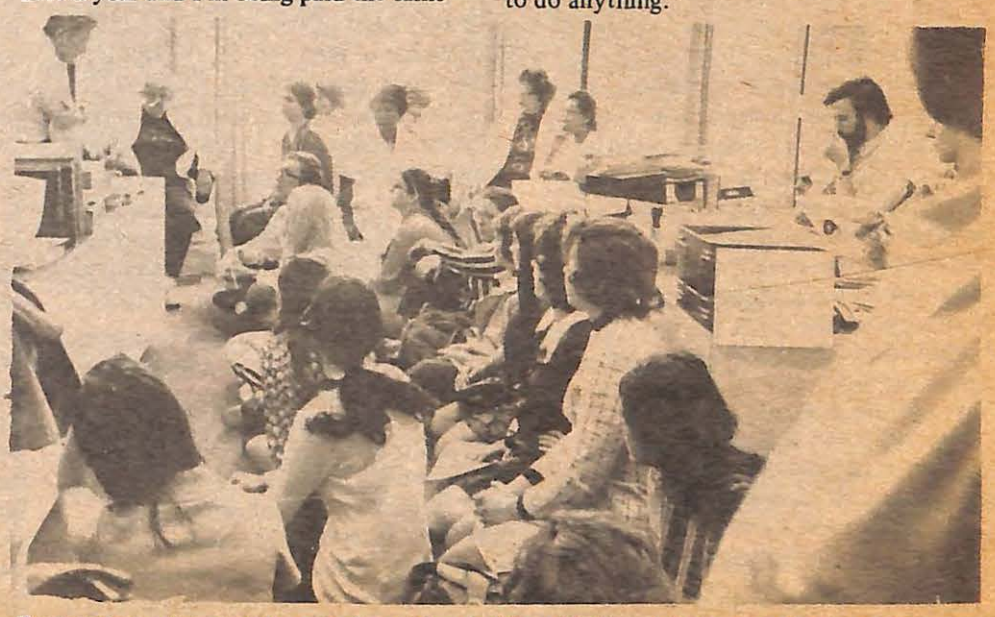
Solidarity With Others

Particularly impressive was the solidarity of the group, representing many different job classifications, and the mutual concern for each other. "I want to fight for someone else who may get my job," said Linda Le Grecco. "I've only been here a year and I'm being paid the same salary people working here for five years are making now."

New people being hired are refusing to work at the same low wages people have who have been here for five years. Raises are not geared to the amount of service nor to the present living standard.

Stick Together

Two women who wash glasses in the laboratories at EPH also participated in the action. Without them, the labs couldn't function said Bill Burnstein, research associate who helped organize the group. "I've worked here for seven years," said Belzona Williams. "Johnie Lomax has been here for five. We do exactly the same work side by side. It's not fair. I make more than she does. I've told the doctors. They pass the buck to the business office. I've brought it up in Coleman's office. Maybe something will happen. You've got to stick together, if you want to do anything."



Secretaries and technicians staging sit-in at office of Edward Coleman, director of finances at Yale Medical School. (M-T photo by Neal Beck)

Panther Trial Continues Unabated

by Jan Von Flatern
Panther Trial News Committee.

To anyone following the murder-kidnap-conspiracy trial of Black Panthers Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale the first week of defense testimony presents a startling contrast to the previous weeks of confusing prosecution testimony.

The state wound up its case about the alleged conspiracy to murder Alex Rackley with the testimony of star witness George Sams and that of county detective Nicholas Pastore. Sams says that Seale went into the Orchard St. office where Rackley was being held, and ordered his death. Pastore claims to have observed Seale enter the Orchard St. apartment at the same time Sams places him there.

Seale, on the other hand, says that he went to the office after his speech at Yale on May 19 and waited outside while others stopped in. He says he never saw Rackley. The situation with regard to Ericka Huggins is less clear cut and appears to depend on how much Warren Kimbro (another state witness) and Sams *think* she knew about what was to happen.

Discredit Sams, Pastore

The first part of the defense case has been aimed at discrediting Sams and Pastore.

Pictures of the Orchard St. exterior, taken from the place where Pastore says his car was parked, revealed that, at that time (about 11:30 pm), it is very difficult to distinguish faces in the vicinity. Judging from where other witnesses' cars were parked, Pastore's car was in a position from which it is impossible to see the door to the apartment. The defense claims that the detective could not have seen Seale or anyone else enter that office.

With respect to Sams, several witnesses were called. Valerie White, a Panther in training at the time, said he waved a shotgun when he ordered people out to search for a missing child. He frightened her, she said, and she thought him "weird, crazy."

Sams 'Brutal'

Ukali Kapenda (Linda Young) is a Panther living in Washington D. C. She was not a member of the Party in the winter of 1968-9 when she lived for three months in the same household with Sams, who claimed to be a Panther. He was "vicious and brutal," she stated. He tried to rape her and actually beat her once. Kapenda recalled that Sams said he "hated and resented Bobby," and would get even with Seale for expelling him temporarily from the Party.

Shirley Wolterding was a member of the Black Panther Party in the spring of 1969, and worked out of the Harlem office in New York City. Sams spent two months there. He was thought to be crazy, she said. The first time she met him, he forced her at knife point to take heroin. She became ill. He threatened her life twice. Why was he allowed to remain in the Party? "We were young then, in our embryonic stages of growth...we made a lot of mistakes." When Sams returned to New York from New Haven in May, 1969, he told her that he had killed Alex Rackley because he was a "pig."

Throughout the testimony of all the witnesses, Markle scattered objections. The prosecution has attempted to portray the two defendants as violent. The defense is showing the jury who Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins are.

Mrs. Elizabeth Huggins took the stand and spoke about the effect of her son's death on her daughter-in-law. The formerly outgoing, friendly woman became withdrawn and quiet, she said. John Huggins was murdered five months before Ericka Huggins' arrest, when their daughter was three weeks old. Mrs. Cozette Jenkins, Ericka's mother, talked about her daughter's childhood. She was in the Girl Scouts and the church choir. Ericka was always helping people, she testified, especially community children

Huggins Loved

Elaine Brown joined the Black Panther Party when Ericka and John Huggins were working in Los Angeles. She lived in the same house with them for several months. Elaine called her long-time friend "an extremely gentle person." Ericka was well known in the community as an honest person. "People loved Ericka very much much," she said.

Two priests--one Roman Catholic and one Episcopalian--took the stand to talk about Bobby Seale's personality and work. They are both from the San Francisco Bay Area. There is a Free Breakfast for Children Program in each of their churches, initiated by Seale.

Father Eugene Boyle said that Seale is known as "truthful and peace-loving" in his own community. Father Earl Neil said that if anyone could keep peace in his community, it was Bobby Seale and that he had personally witnessed that happen.

On cross-examination, Markle asked Father Neil if Seale's talk at Yale about "arming people" was peaceful. "It most certainly is," the priest replied. "Oppressed people have to arm themselves on many levels, in the political arena, educationally, etc. and they take up arms in the sense of weapons to defend themselves."

Both defendants are expected to take the stand before the defense rests. At that time, the jury will have a chance to form its own opinion of the two.

* * * *

There will be a candlelight vigil on the Green from sundown to midnight every night the Seale-Huggins jury is out.

living here: new haven. By Virginia Blaisdell and Joan Dimow. 28 pages. $2.00. Illustrated. Advocate Press.

What a lovely thing this is, a little folio of beautiful photos and words that is about just that: Living. Here. Now. It is an idea, a story, about the nature of care and love among the people that are this city. And it is a book completely invested with care and love in the way that it is made. It is, therefore, that most remarkable thing: a perfect expression of itself. It is also very sad, because it is about oppression, people getting hurt, like the land, getting sick. We can see it. But *living here* makes me very proud too, because it says we're here, we work, we are strong together. *living here* is a little like a children's story, a connected tale, funny and scary, so simple. It is only coincidentally, I think, an extremely strong political statement of great passion and compassion. If you read it, if you are living here, you'll know you know.

by Bill Hersey
Architect

Bobby Seale: Many Skills, One Purpose

by Ollie

Editors note: This is the first article in a series on the lives of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins, members of the Black Panther Party currently on trial in New Haven.

Bobby Seale was born in Dallas, Texas, October 22, 1936. He says, "I was raised up like the average black man, like a brother in the community." His father was a master carpenter, but did not work regularly because he wasn't able to get in a union. Because of constant poverty, Bobby's parents fought a lot. His father would take out his tensions on him with a beating. Bobby Seale worked for his father until he was 13. "One day I stopped and wouldn't work for my father any more because he wouldn't pay me. At that time I didn't know what the word exploitation meant, but that's exactly what it was, and I rejected it and opposed it."

"By the time I turned 16, I was more opposed to society and the injustices and bad things in it, but I wasn't very articulate about it."

Responds to Racism in Service

Before Bobby Seale went to college he was in the service, while he was there, he was mostly concerned with getting an education and having enough money to buy some clothes. In 1958 he was at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota; he was a sheet metal mechanic. Bobby responded to the racism and his lack of rights in the service and was dishonorably discharged.

Bobby Seale met Huey P. Newton in September of 1962. He says, "I think that when I met Huey P. Newton, the experience of things I'd seen in the black community -- killings that I'd witnessed black people killing each other -- and my own experience, just living, trying to make it, trying to do things, came to the surface.... The last eight years I've been in the struggle in one form or another."

Bobby Seale went to school during the day and worked at night, or went to school at night and worked during the day. He studied African History seriously in college and became involved with the cultural nationalists at Merrit College. Eventually, through Huey's influence, Bobby Seale split from the black nationalist philosophy. He realized that black people needed a more socialistic understanding if they were to oppose the system successfully. "...if a black businessman is charging you the same prices or higher, even higher prices than exploiting white businessmen, then he himself ain't nothing but an exploiter."

Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale decided that it was time that they stopped relating to the college community and began working in the black community. In June 1966, Bobby Seale took a job at the North Oakland Neighborhood Anti-Poverty Center; he was a foreman in the summer youth work program.

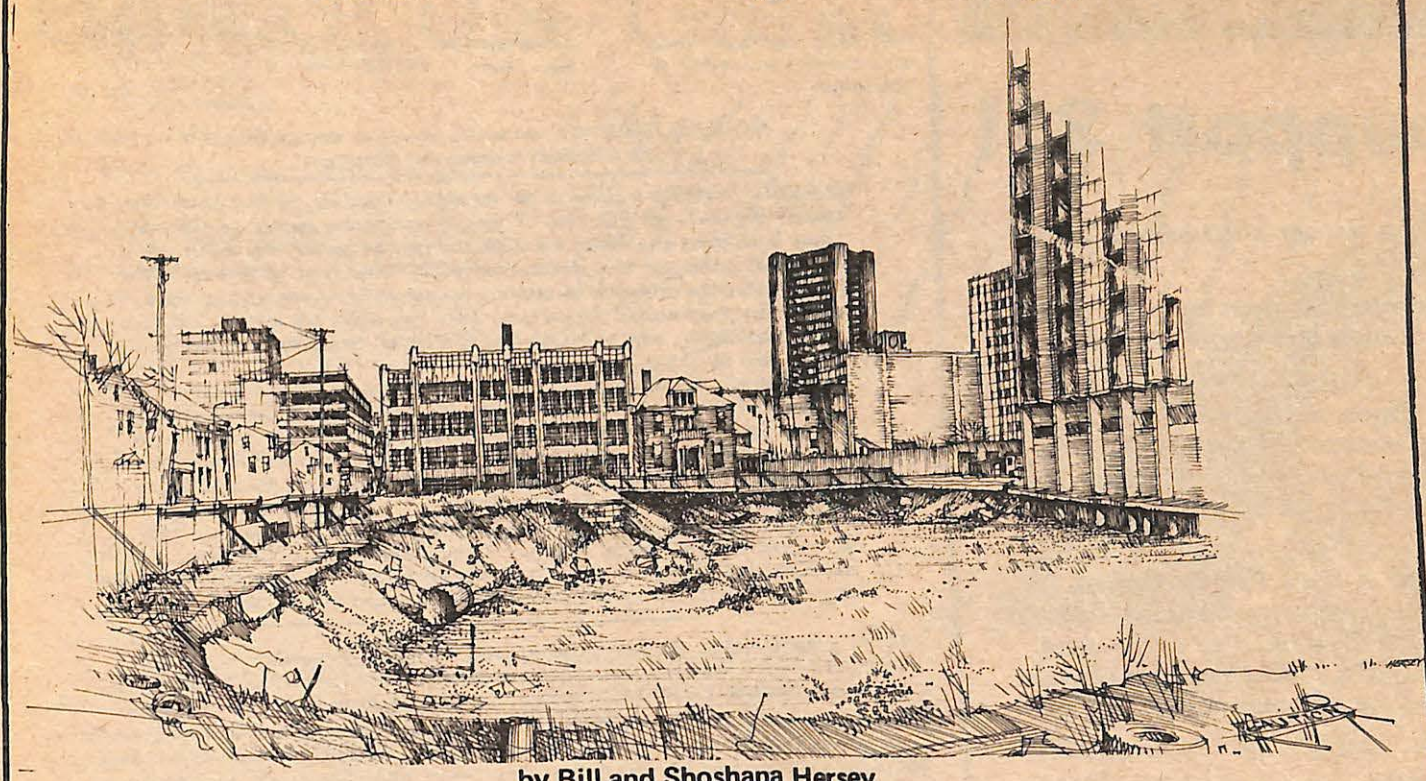
"My objective in the program was to teach Black American History if I could, and teach them also some degree of responsibility; not teach them responsibility in the old Establishment terms, but in terms of their own people living in the community." In teaching this "responsibility" Bobby Seale showed his younger brothers and sisters that cooperative work is more successful than individual work, that gambling was really a way in which they exploited each other and that petty stealing was just the sort of thing the police could put them away for. Bobby Seale taught his brothers and sisters the value of sticking together.

"Most of the brothers really dug the poverty program and the way I ran it. I'm pretty sure that most of those kids learned a lot. ...I began to advocate to the advisory committee that the brothers learn more skills in these programs, and that we should set up more programs in the community so brothers who wished they had skills like brother Huey P. Newton, could learn them."

From around the first of October 1966 to the fifteenth, Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale put together the ten point platform of the Black Panther Party.

Bobby Seale says of himself, "I have nine trades -- musician, comedian community organizer, carpenter, builder, draftsman, journeyman's sheet-metal mechanic, general machine shop work, and non-destructive testing of machine and aircraft parts." Any one of these skills could assure Bobby Seale a life within the system. Instead he decided to devote his life, to struggle for all oppressed people and black oppressed people in particular. This choice has made the State try to separate Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins, and the Black Panther Party from the people. It can never be done. *(Quotations from* Seize the Time

Urban Seen: Who Dropped the Bomb?



by Bill and Shoshana Hersey

This is the corner of High and Crown Streets, only a block from the Green in mid-town New Haven. You must have seen it by now. It's been there for about three years. It once was the site for the "Crown Court Townhouses," some low-rise, middle-income units to be planned, owned, and built by Presidential Management/Realty/Construction Corp., and scheduled for completion *last year.* As of April 1971, there is still not even a date for *beginning* construction. From the looks of things, it has been abandoned. It appears that the wasteland will remain indefinitely. *Next issue: The Housing Rip-Off*

Route 34 Stopped, For Now

by Steve Ney
Anti-Rte. 34 Coalition

The Anti-Route 34 Coalition has stopped Route 34 – at least temporarily. The Transportation Committee of the Connecticut legislature is deadlocked on the issue of Route 34 and failed to report out a bill either for or against the highway.

The split on the legislative committee represents a "vote of no confidence" in the Highway Department's plan to build a 12-lane expressway through New Haven.

The Highway Department, which still has funds available for planning, design and construction of Route 34, has not announced if it will continue its present plans to build the road.

According to Alan Greenberg, a spokesman for the Coalition: "What seems clear is that the highway has been stopped for at least another year. Even if the Highway Department continues with planning and design, construction could not begin until next spring. Meanwhile we hope to make Route 34 a key issue in the upcoming mayoralty election."

Deadlock

The deadlock on the Transportation Committee was the outcome of the Hartford hearing on April 16. The Committee was considering several bills on Route 34, including three bills introduced by Representative Robert Oliver. Oliver played safe and introduced bills on all sides of the issue.

One of the bills would have authorized the Highway Department to build Route 34 beyond the Boulevard straight through into West Haven. Another would have returned excess land saved by the State's "revised" 12-lane plan to the city. Still another would have stopped the highway completely and required the Highway Department to build Route 34 as extensions of existing streets.

The Committee, apparently impressed by testimony from individuals representing over 75 groups opposed to the highway, was unable to get a majority of legislators to back any particular bill.

City Budget Hearing: Scene of Anger, Despair

by Charles Scheiner
Democratic Alliance

About 200 people came down hard on the meager appropriations for education and libraries in the city budget last Thursday, May 6. It was the second public hearing on the city budget and had been called by the Board of Aldermen.

The first hearing was held two days earlier by the Education Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Both the Boards of Finance and Education had previously refused to hold public meetings on the budget.

Throughout the hearings, a note of hopelessness and despair was present. Although many people and their Aldermen oppose the budget, there is very little the Board of Aldermen can do. According to the City Charter, they can only cut the budget. If it is rejected, it becomes law anyway. If it is cut, it goes back to the Board of Finance which drew it up originally.

The first hearing was attended by community, school and political leaders all of whom opposed the cuts in the education budget. Venessa Burns, a Hillhouse High School student, pointed out the real victims of the new budget: the students in the New Haven schools.

It was discovered that money has been appropriated in the capital budget to buy equipment to extend the lunch program to all of New Haven's schools, but there is no operating money for staff and food for the program.

Since it is illegal to switch money from capital to operating budgets, many New Haven schools will again have no lunch program next year.

Crowning New Haven

At the May 6 hearing on the budget which was a committee of the whole of the Board of Aldermen, the testimony was tightly structured—alternating one half hour for speakers for the budget and one half hour for speakers opposed to the budget.

The New Haven Federation of Teachers presented a statement criticizing the education budget. They were followed by Lee High School principal Robert Schreck who said that the efforts of people working in the school system were being strangled by the city's stinginess.

The Mayor and the Board of Finance, the authors of the budget, were not present. Mayor Guida was busy crowning Miss New Haven at the time. Nevertheless, they lined up their political debtors to speak in favor of the budget. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, United Illuminating, the Police Department, the Fireman's Union, the New Haven Food Terminal, and the Building Trades Council all trotted up to give their support of the Mayor for a "masterful," "reasonable," "practical" budget.

Free Food

The Fair Haven Parents Ministry free food program has received a boost from a student group at Southern Connecticut State College. Miss Esther McCoy of the Ministry informed **Modern Times** that $300 in money plus numerous canned goods were raised at a food drive by the black student group at the end of April.

Rising unemployment in the Fair Haven area has left many families hungry. If anyone would like to contribute to the free food program, call Miss McCoy at 865-6385. Checks should be made payable to the Fair Haven Parents Ministry and marked "for food."

WH Students, Teachers Discuss Alternate School

by Linda Mandeville
a West Haven Teacher

About two months ago, a group of us in West Haven—students and teachers—began meeting to question the values taught within the present educational system. We were not merely concerned with reform, but with looking for real alternatives.

As a teacher, I was excited by the students' honesty, which is the momentum of our group. The students seem much more willing than the teachers to be critical of what they are doing and what is being done to them in the school system.

Curiosity vs. Grades

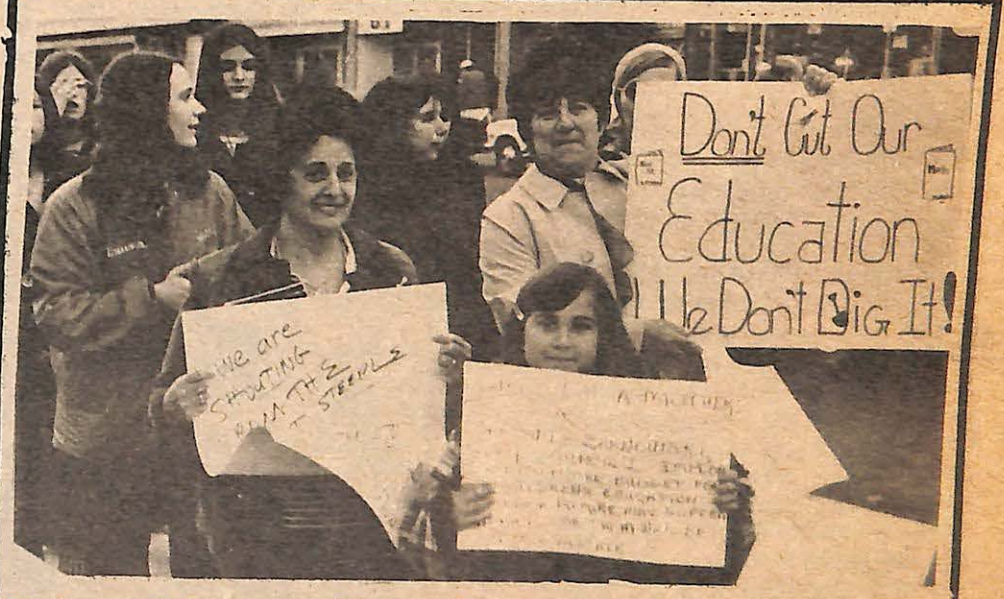
"What are grades for anyway? I know what I've learned," one student complained. We realized that grades are not an indication of what's being learned.

A student in the present school system works because of fear of failure, not out of curiosity. We would like to see a school in which students would not be judged by their work, but rather take pride in it because they are excited about it.

"We're not trusted with decisions. I want to feel part of the class. I want to participate. Some teachers act like they know more than us. Why can't we teach each other." The students were adamant about the slowness of education. They feel that they are required to be passive in the classroom.

We realized that no real learning can take place unless students are actively involved in a subject matter which is of vital interest to them. We weren't talking about just adding more courses to the present schools, but a system where students create their own courses.

We will continue to meet and we invite the participation of West Haven parents, students and teachers. For further information concerning future meetings, contact Linda Mandeville (624-1403) or Stan Heller c/o **Modern Times.**



West Haven Teachers Hit Budget Cut

About 25 parents joined 200 teachers and students April 29 in the second protest march in eight days in front of West Haven City Hall, demanding that $400,000 be restored to the education budget. The turnout, however, was far below the massive show of anger needed to convince the city council to replace the monies needed to maintain the present supply of teachers and materials. On May 5, the city council voted to restore only half the money cut by Mayor Alexander Zarnowski. The dread possibility of being laid off lies in the mind of every West Haven elementary school teacher. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell.)

Editorial

Beat Yale, Support 35!

The strike of 1157 Yale workers brings out again the economic role of Yale in New Haven.

As this area's largest employer, Yale drives all wages down by paying its employees below the wage levels earned in similar jobs around the city and the state.

Yale raises the cost of living in New Haven two ways. When tax-exempt Yale buys property which used to be taxed, it is the rest of New Haven whose taxes get raised (as in this year's new budget). When Yale draws more people into New Haven, it adds to the crowded housing situation, driving up rents for everyone.

Also, no one should be fooled that Yale is a soft, liberal institution. Yale, in dealing with Local 35, is using the same union-busting tactics as any other large American corporation. For example, two of the chief negotiators for Yale, Leonard Marcus and John Embersits, were brought to Yale from the famous anti-labor Inland Steel Corporation.

We should all support Local 35 in their strike at Yale – all workers in New Haven will benefit from their victory.

"What is a Scab?"

As workers strike for better wages and conditions at Yale and other plants in the city, we should recall what Jack London, the great American novelist and socialist, said about those who cross picket lines:

"After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad and the vampire, He had some awful substance left with which He made a SCAB. A SCAB is a two-legged animal and a combination backbone made of jelly and glue. Where others have hearts, he carries a tumor of rotten principles. A strike-breaker is a traitor to his God, his country, his family and his class!"

What Protests Teach

Students, teachers, parents, and community residents have taken vigorous action recently to improve the conditions in New Haven schools. For example:

- The boycott of lunches at Grant School, coupled with pressure on the city administration by the Grant PTA, led the Board of Education finally to meet with parents and begin inspecting the lunches it serves to New Haven schoolchildren.

- The student walkout at Wilbur Cross High School achieved in one day what years of polite discussion have failed to accomplish: filling in the enormous potholes in the student parking lot.

In both cases, militant collective action forced an indifferent administration to remedy an unsatisfactory situation. Citizen groups fighting budget cuts, bad housing conditions, and urban renewal might well take heart from these victories.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need---not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Jan Baecker, Neal Beck, Elizabeth Bennett, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Arlene Butler, Greg Butler, Marleen Butler, Matt Carrano, K.S. Chen, Katrina Clark, Ellen Comisso, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrance, Don Elliott, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Gene Frankel, Linda Garson, Joe Gelles, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Marleen Gabriel, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Jerry Howard, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Teri Klein, Wendy Labov, Joyce Levine, Henry Lowendorf, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, John McLaughlin, Barbara Maryak, Art Mazer, Steve Mick, Cathy Moldenhauer, John Moldenhauer, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Tusie O'Brien, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Chris Pattee, Paul Penders, Cynthia Plumb, Pat Reilly, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ed Robinson, Lee Robinson, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Marilyn Snyder, Olivia Stockard, Joe Taylor, June Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Jan van Flatern, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginny Walbot, Stephanie Weissman, Dick Wieland, Edith Zipser, Patti Miller.

Write on

On Nixon

To the Editor:

Those, such as slumlords to multimillionaires, who have any money at all to invest in the swindle can always depend on tax dollars to subsidize their swindles. (re welfare dollars paid for exorbitant rents, and subsidies to railroads, ship yards, airlines etc.) While those, such as factory workers to nuclear physicists, who work most of their lives for a living and who make the economy run, can only expect to continue getting more heavily taxed and short-changed in all services.

In a nutshell, those with money keep making a fortune from those without money who are only making a living.

But, because of inflation and Nixon's game plan, even making a living has been taken away from millions of workers who have been laid off. Yet Nixon continues attacking the workers, beginning with the hard hats, blaming them, instead of his war, for causing inflation. And now he's even extending his attack on the most oppressed group in this lopsided economy, those on welfare, accusing them of refusing to work when he knows that more than 95% on welfare are women and children, and there are no jobs.

His statement that people on welfare are making fools of those who work is as factual as all his other statements. The fact is, it is he who is trying to make fools of all the American people. Everything, from his war on the Vietnamese people to his war on the American people, leaves him wide open for impeachment. But impeaching him would solve nothing. We would only get Agnew. The real culprit, which foists this type of leadership on us to the detriment of our country, is the system, and, if we intend to survive as human beings, it is the unjust and inhuman system which must be impeached.

Sincerely,
Mike Holodnak
Milford, Conn.

Get Yale Money Woes Off New Haven's Back

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

The people of New Haven taught themselves an old lesson all over again this May Day, 1971. But, how well did we learn?

First the simple story. Yale University, an institution run by and for this country's rich, was just trying to solve some nagging financial problems. The Yale method: shift as many of these problems on to the Yale employees as you can get away with. But, unfortunately for Yale, many of the employees were unionized (members of Local 35, Federation of University Employees, AFL-CIO), able to stand together and fight back. And they were also able to call on fellow union workers, like the teamsters and others, to join with them to put the pressure on Yale.

The lesson here goes beyond Yale's employees, because in many ways **all the people of New Haven** are getting the same treatment from Yale. So the logical question for us is: can we apply the tactics of Local 35 to get Yale off the city's back?

Yale has been solving its financial troubles at New Haven's expense for many generations. Yale pays no city property taxes on most of its property–leaving that much more for the rest of us to pay. It's interesting to note that the new New Haven budget for 1971-1972 is about $7 million higher than this year's–and $7 million is about what Yale would have to pay to the city if Yale were taxed like the rest of us. So, if Yale paid, no New Havener would face higher tax rates over the next year.

The members of Local 35 atruck back to prevent Yale from shifting its economic woes onto their backs. How about the city of New Haven acting to stop Yale from sliding out of its $7 million tax bill by dropping it on us?

Yale's highly paid lawyers and executives have long feared just this. So their strategy has been to maintain a sizeable influence on New Haven politics. They have so far succeeded in escaping taxation or any other kind of required financial payments to New Haven.

Striking Politically

Local 35's strike suggests a strategy for all New Haveners. Unions could together lead our fight. The strategy, to begin with, would simply be a commitment by all organized labor to support for mayor, aldermen, etc., **only those candidates** who agree to tax Yale–one way or another–without letting Yale pass the burden to its workers. The political base furnished by organized unions might then carry this tax Yale campaign to the rest of New Haven's people.

Unions can, in fact, strike politically as well as economically. The solidarity backing Local 35 can also make a solid front to relieve New Haveners' tax burdens. And besides the unions, are there really any other other organizations of working people so well set up to win against Yale? At the very least, it's worth trying.

World Affairs

U.S. Gases Vietnamese, Defies Law

by Ginny Walbot
Modern Times Staff

Violating international law and humanitarian principles prohibiting the use of chemicals in war, the United States Army has indiscriminately used riot control gases against enemy troops and South Vietnamese civilians alike for the past six years. As well as being responsible for the deaths of countless North Vietnamese troops and one Australian soldier, the so-called "non-lethal" gases have inflicted serious injury and death to thousands of innocent women, children and old people. Though chemical warfare has been condemned openly by the United Nations on at least four separate occasions, and though the U.S. finds itself practically alone in defense of its policy, gas continues to be used without significant restrictions. Its use encourages a wider war and a serious escalation to more deadly chemicals.

Two of the three agents employed in Vietnam by the U.S. government are commonly called tear gases and are also used widely domestically. Their military codes are CS and CN. They affect the eyes, respiratory tract and lungs. A third gas, DM, which causes respiratory problems and severe vomiting, is banned for domestic use because of its deadliness. The symptoms for all three gases are supposedly temporary and disappear upon removal to fresh air. Tests and accidents have shown otherwise, though.

The British have reported that a severe *dose of CN can weaken the lungs sufficiently to allow diseases like pneumonia* to set in. More than one contact with CN, which is the active ingredient in MACE, can cause a skin reaction that lasts up to 48 hours. Also, blindness and corneal damage have resulted due to accidents in many cases.

It is important to note that these gases are classified as non-lethal after series of laboratory tests. The experimentation is done only on physically fit men and with controlled dosages of the gas. These conditions cannot be duplicated on a battlefield; all victims will not be in the best of condition. Old people, children and those with lung disorders will always be affected more seriously than the tests would indicate. Case histories in Vietnam show this.

Gas was introduced into Vietnam under the Military Assistance Program in 1962. Its first use was reported on March 22, 1965. The great world uprising against the U.S. policy that followed forced a ban on the chemicals which lasted six months. Their use has in no way been restricted since.

The methods of deployment of gas represent the most significant area of development since the decision was made to use gas. In 1965, gas was used only in riot-type situations where civilians were involved. The use of gas in these cases was considered to be humane. Though these good intentions supposedly never changed, by 1966, helicopters were dropping large quantities of gas on suspected enemy positions. *The helicopter missions, whose sole purpose was to drive the enemy out into the open, were followed by B-52* bombing raids. Gas was also commonly used in closed areas such as caves where its effects were heightened. In such a situation, Robert Bowtell was killed in the presence of high concentrations of gas. Bowtell wore a gas mask.

The number of civilians killed due to irresponsible use of gas is a matter of great dispute. The United States officially recognizes no deaths. The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the Swiss National Committee for Aid to Vietnam have documented hundreds of deaths of women, children and old people. But probably the most revealing opinion comes from Dr. Aljie Vennema, director of the Canadian medical services in Vietnam. He recorded his observations of gas victims to a friend in a letter:

"Patients are feverish, semi-comatose, severely short of breath, vomit, are restless and irritable. Most of their physical signs are in the respiratory and circulatory systems...Those that survived developed chronic bronchitic type of picture complicated by infections."

He reported a 90% mortality rate in children.

Defiance of International Law

The Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibits the use of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases in war. In a 1933 conference, the major powers of the world (except the U.S.) interpreted the Protocol to include tear gases. The U.S. delegate agreed to this interpretation in private, but made no public commitment. Hence, the government felt free to use gas in war. But even more devastating to the U.S. cause was the 1969 United Nations resolution on the issue of tear gas in war. 80 countries felt that gas should be prohibited; voting against the resolution were Portugal, Australia, and the United States.

Bread and Roses Closes After Two Years' Service

John Champion and Renee Poirier, managers of Bread and Roses Coffeehouse: "Our only failure is that we can't change the American economic system." (M-T photo by Chris Pattee)

by Henry Tamarin
Bread and Roses Volunteer

Renee Poirier and John Champion, managers of Bread and Roses Coffee House announced that the coffeehouse will be permanently closed on May 14. The coffeehouse was opened in the summer of 1969 as a non-profit organization. The goal of the many people who helped open it was to provide a place for young people where they would not be "ripped-off" for their money. It has been kept open by volunteer labor, and the money raised has been used to pay for rent, food and other expenses.

During the past two years, Bread and Roses has been a focal point for many activities by young people from New Haven and the surrounding towns. Because it was one of the most visible gathering places for young people and those interested in radical social change, all the attention that it has received has not always been favorable. As recently as December, it was the target of nightraiders, who shot out the windows with shotgun and pistol fire.

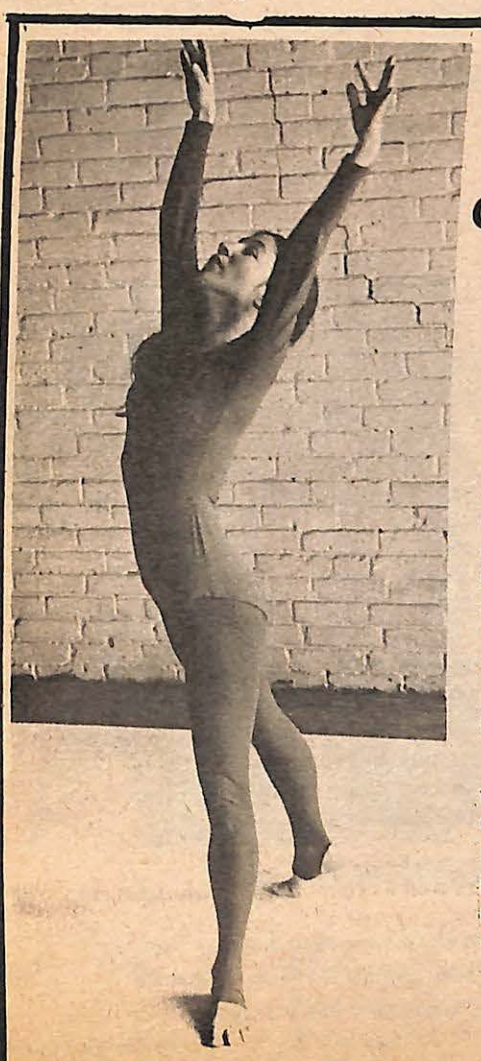
John and Renee who have managed Bread and Roses since September, 1970, gave the following reasons for its closing at this time. "It's a small business." said Renee, "and a small business of this type just can't exist in the economy we have now. It serves the people, and *most of the people around here are out of jobs and can't make money in the system."*

"In our case," added John, "the situation has been made worse by State Street urban renewal. More and more buildings are being torn down on the street, and less people will come down than before. The neighborhood is in a state of limbo, and there is less of it everyday. Even a number of the regular businesses around here are in trouble."

B & R Important

"It has been an information center," said John, "most recently for the Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins trial in New Haven Superior Court, antiwar activity, and the strike of Hungry Charley's workers and Yale employees." "It was a place that different groups could use," added Renee, "such as the food cooperative, Panther Trial News and the New Haven Bail Committee."

Both managers agreed that the shooting incidents over the past year have nothing to do with the closing of Bread and Roses. "If anything," said Renee, "it angered people to the extent that people worked harder over the winter to keep the coffeehouse open. I feel sad that it's closing, but I don't think it's closing because it's a failure." "Our only failure," stated John, "is that we can't change the American economic system with just one small place, but we're not going to stop trying even after we close."



"Clear a Space, and I'll Dance"

The life and death of the great socialist revolutionary Rosa Luxemburg will be enacted in an original dance by Joan Stone, which will have its premiere Sat., May 15, in Yale's Branford College dining room. Stone is well-known in the New Haven area for her other political dances, particularly those directed against "urban renewal." The Luxemburg dance, entitled "Clear Me A Space, And I'll Dance About Rosa Luxemburg," will have five parts: Prologue: Rich Man, Poor Man; Passion; Growing; Prisoner; Last Battle.

Luxemburg, a brilliant writer and thinker, was active in the Polish and German Socialist Parties and in the Russian uprising of 1905. She was imprisoned for opposing World War I and was assassinated in the abortive German socialist revolution of 1919. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

Local 35: ...On the Job

These comments of members of Local 35 were made before the strike of dining hall and maintenance workers at Yale. They were gathered by a group of Yale students in a Pierson College seminar taught by Otis Cochran. The students are Audrey Boyd, Evan McHale, Dan McIntyre, Chris Miklas, Sara Pillsbury, Don Roman, and Philip St Georges. (All photos at top of page by Harrison Branch.)

"I'm going to explain to you the way we operate. It's called a family, you understand we work together here and that's it. Now I'm here and if she needs help out there, I go and help anybody. I'll go out and cut cake, I'll go out and rack dishes, I'll even wash dishes cause I know that the work has to be done. We work as a family."

"The boys are busy with their classes, and they're not thinking about, you know, your job. I mean just what you're doing. Now when a student asks me if I'd help to cook when nobody's in here I said no, we have enough to do in here. We have to wash the tables, fill the sugar, salt and peppers, dust, you know, do things like that."

"The work has to get done. It gets done. When we open that door those boys want to be fed. They don't care how many we have in the family working. They want to be fed. They're hungry. They want to eat and we gotta make sure that food is out for them."

"Some days are easier because the menu is easy, and it has a lot to do with the menu. But when we have these special occasions and everything, we work like dogs. After that, a couple of days, I don't even know my name. We do it for the boys, we really try to please everybody. I think the majority of the employees here like to see the boys happy, they really do. Like when they're going through exams, they're crabby. Then we're crabby too. When they're happy, we're happy, that's the truth."

"Since they put the freeze on hiring you have more work to do. Oh boy, they've cut off a lot of help and we have to work very fast, no doubt about that. ... I feel that I have worked more. At one particular time there wasn't as much work as there is now, but you never get through now, it's continual work, work, work, work...

Audrey Smullen, Anne Biela, Gloria Hammie, Eilene Ruocco, waitresses at Yale Law School. (Photo by Steve Ney)

Anne Biela: "Job security is the main issue. We understand that if anybody leaves they won't be replaced by union employees."

Ken Tullo (left), picket captain at Kline, and Bill John, oiler at the Pierson station. (Photo by Steve Ney.)

Tullo: "Yale never dreamed that students would show up like this."

Workers and students picketing at Kline power plant. (Photo by Steve Ney.)

Frank Mikolike, general mechanic, Roy Dulac, strike captain, George Conte, general mechanic, and Dominic Franco, roofer. (Photo by Steve Ney)

Dulac: "The student support is beautiful. It's far more than we had three years ago. We've got to stop Yale right here. We're going to resist."

Photo by Stephanie Ney.

Alex Dewitt, custodian: "There are five bosses to every employee. That's where Yale's money goes."

William H. Moore, second cook: "Let's make Yale pay for it. Then Yale won't be glad anymore when we strike."

Bob Waterbury, mail clerk: "The Y Daily News is only good for lining a bird cage and the Register is not mu better."

"The best thing students could do is keep pressure on, keep managers wo Violence is not the answer. The Reg will turn it around and blame it on

On the Job

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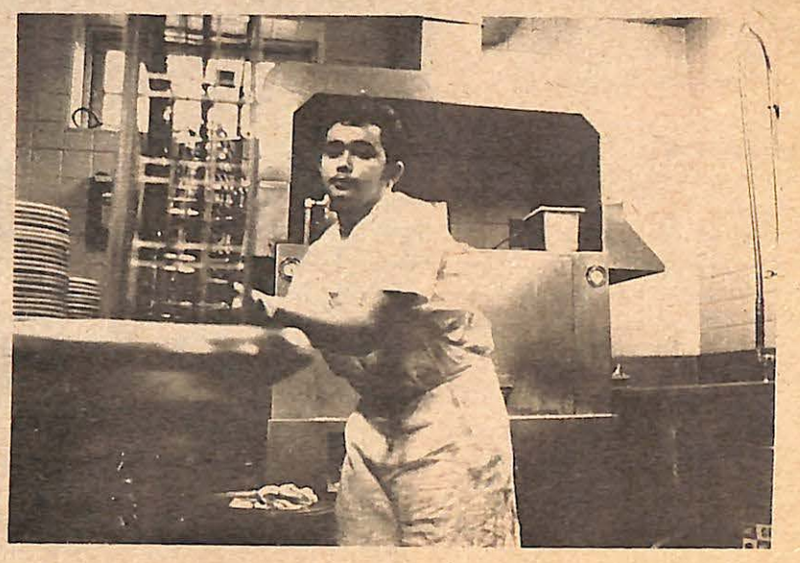
"I don't have a second job, but I could use one. You'd be too tired to get a second job. But I imagine that some of the men do, but I don't. I really don't make enough money to support myself and live off of it... I make $90. That's clear before they take anything out of it... When they finish I have fifty seven dollars. That's the most I take home."

"I think that this is one of the few things that Yale should think about. Think about, as Kennedy made a speech, 'It isn't what America does for you, it's what you can do for America.' It isn't what we can do for the school, it's what Yale can do for us workers. It's as simple as that."



...On the Line

Interviews by Steve and Stephanie Ney

Workers and students picketing at Kline power plant. (Photo by Steve Ney.)

"You know the Yale Corporation is getting kind of shaky. As the strike goes on Yale's situation gets worse and worse, just like when you keep a dog locked up, he gets madder and madder every day."

Frank Riccio, ground maintenance worker.

Picketing strikers at Calhoun College: Charlie Spruill Jr., Ernestine Grimes, Dothia Fernandez, Richard Scott, Matthew Matteressa. (Photo by Chris Pattee).

Photo by Stephanie Ney.

Bob Waterbury, mail clerk: "The **Yale Daily News** is only good for lining a bird cage and the **Register** is not much better."

"The best thing students could do is to keep pressure on, keep managers working. Violence is not the answer. The **Register** will turn it around and blame it on us."

George Pierson, mail clerk: "The strike's going well. We've got good organization, good support. It's one thing to be walking by yourself, it's another to have support."

At strike headquarters: Marie Hogan, Pat Guarino. (Photo by Chris Pattee).

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econd cook: "Let's
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en we strike."

Yale Students Back Strikers' Demands

by Michael Hopkins
a student at Yale

Student support for the strike of Yale University employees began long before the strike was actually called. Many students, recalling the Yale strike of 1968, which was defeated when student scabs were employed in the dining halls, felt that student support had to be built if the union was to win its demands this time.

Two organizations – the Committee of Concerned Bursary Students and Students Supporting Yale Workers – dedicated themselves to publicizing the workers' plight, building student support for the union demands, and stopping student scabbing.

At the present time, student support for the strike is centered around the University power plants. Groups of students, sometimes as many as one hundred, have joined the union picket line in an attempt to stop oil trucks from making deliveries to the plants. The road to the Kline Science Center power plant has been barricaded by students who have maintained a twenty-four hour vigil at the plant. This tactic has been successful to the extent that the Kline power plant closed at noon on May 7 for lack of fuel.

Black Support

A student organization, the Black Student Alliance at Yale, came out in "militant support" of the striking workers. The Alliance made it clear that they were particularly concerned with the black workers who make up a majority of the low-paid dining hall employees, but they went on to say that they supported the strike not because it was a racial struggle but because it was a dispute between management and the union."

The Black Student Statement helped counterbalance attempts by the Yale administration to discourage student support by branding the union racist. Some of the college masters, apparently with coordination, had made this claim to their students. The Yale Daily News, following a special meeting with University business manager John Embersits, also took a similar line.

Student organizations were ready for action when the strike was called on April 30. About 400 students attended a meeting that afternoon to hear Vincent Sirabella, Business Agent of Local 35, discuss reasons for the walkout and the need for student support.

Brewster's Maneuvers

At that meeting, students learned that President Brewster had anticipated the University's vulnerability with regard to student scabbing in the dining halls by closing all dining halls except Commons and by requesting that dining hall bursary students not report to work. Brewster also announced that Yale would grant meal rebates daily in the residential colleges in an attempt to buy off student strike support and to prevent possible student pressure on college dining halls.

Students resolved to maintain pressure on the Commons dining hall by refusing to pay for Commons food and, instead, to donate their rebates to the union's hardship relief fund. On the weekend of May 1 and 2 students ate free at Commons by refusing to walk past the checkout desks. The university was able to stop this tactic only when it placed Commons under heavy Campus Police guard.

Another tactic of student supporters of the strike was to take their Commons meals to Kingman Brewster's house for a very messy picnic. While Brewster chatted with students, Mrs. Brewster was seen cleaning up the mess left by the students.

Students have been meeting daily with union leadership in an attempt to make student support relevant to the needs of the strikers. These students realize the need to follow union guidelines on strategy and tactics.

As of May 7, students have donated over $5,000 to the Union's hardship relief fund. They have established collection tables in each of the colleges next to the place where Yale grants meal rebates. In addition, half the proceeds of a concert on May 10 were contributed to the strike relief fund.

Some of the Yale students engaging in a hunger strike at Beinecke Plaza in a show of support for striking workers. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

Local 35 Wages Strong Fight

(continued from page 1)

Far from conceding, Yale had added new union-busting terms to their 1971 proposals. One proposal calls for increasing the number of bursary jobs for Yale students at the expense of jobs for union workers.

"We recognize the need for financial aid to students," says Sirabella, "and we've agreed to continue the present formula of student employment hours. But now they want to give jobs to bursary students that would normally go to New Haven workers. That's attacking our future, now!"

Seniority Issue

Yale has also introduced a new provision which would give them the right to shift personnel from one division of the university to another at their own whim, without regard to divisional seniority.

The question of divisional seniority might be simple except that Yale has tied it to the complicated negotiations between union and management for an apprenticeship program for black and Puerto Rican workers.

"We have always worked together with them on these kinds of programs," explained Bill Blackwood. "We had to, or else they couldn't have gotten the government money for them. And we've worked again on this contract. We brought down people from the Connecticut Department of Labor to work out a new apprenticeship program. It would be flexible, not like those in the construction trades."

But rather than trying to negotiate a good program, Yale seems to be most interested in exploiting the issue to break the union. For example, students at Pierson College say that their college master, Peter Brooks, cited this provision as proving that the union was racist and "as reactionary as the rest of them."

Yale's Hard Line

The reason for Yale's hard-line position at the bargaining table came out in the February issue of Fortune Magazine, which is written for corporation executives and financiers. Because of wasteful spending, drops in government contracts, and falls in the stock market, the university stated that they intended to reduce their payroll by 15 to 20 per cent in the next three years. And since they have no major cutbacks in services planned, that can mean only one thing, a speedup for the workers.

The Yale negotiators echo the new hard line. They are Leonard Marcus, formerly the assistant manager of industrial relations at Inland Steel in Chicago, John Embersits, formerly the production manager of Inland Steel's Jersey City plant, and John Tilson, Jr., a lawyer with the New Haven firm of Wiggin and Dana.

Inland Steel is a big corporation with a long history of bitter labor-management strife. Wiggin and Dana is the law firm of choice in the New Haven area for corporations such as United Illuminating.

Hard-driving Unionist

Following their largely unsuccessful strike in 1968, and years of defeat at the hands of Yale, the union hired Vincent Sirabella in 1969. Sirabella, who is head of the Central Labor Council in New Haven, has a reputation of being a tough and hard-driving unionist with long experience at the bargaining table. He's been a party to over 600 labor-management negotiations over the years as a negotiator or arbitrator.

I asked Sirabella why he thought Yale seemed so unprepared for the strength of the union's demands.

"I don't think they were surprised by our demands," he answered. "What I think they were unprepared for was the solidarity of the union members. They had doubts, I'm told, that the workers would walk off the job at midnight April 30, let alone the day before. In 1968 some workers stayed on the job.

"In addition, they had attempted to brainwash the students and they certainly didn't expect the student-worker alliance that we've seen built up. The students have given over $5,000 to the needy workers fund. They've manned our picket lines. The picket line at the Pierson-Sage power plant has become like an Iwo Jima of the strike. They've been there round the clock."

Unionists to D.C. Confab on Unemployment

by Bill Morico
New Haven Concerned Trade Unionists

At least a busload of Connecticut workers, both employed and unemployed, are planning to go down to Washington May 22-23 for national hearings on unemployment.

The hearings will search out the widespread effects of unemployment, especially over the last year, and find ways for workers to deal with it.

Testimony on both the economic and social effects of unemployment will be given by public officials, labor union delegates, welfare recipients and other affected people. The second day of the conference will deal particularly with unemployment among young workers, black, white and Spanish-speaking. At this time it appears that about half of the delegates will be black and Spanish-speaking.

Unemployment Act

Legislators who attend will be asked to introduce an Unemployment Act of 1971. It is to provide for:

1. Unemployment compensation to **all** unemployed who are seeking work, including domestic workers and first time job seekers.
2. Unemployment compensation from last paycheck on old job to first paycheck on new job.
3. Amount of compensation to be uniform throughout the country and based on labor statistics figure for a moderate standard of living.
4. Compensation not to be denied because of illness, firing or other labor disputes.
5. Funds to come from Federal taxation of employers not employees.

Our Congressional representatives will also be asked to press for enforcement of the Full Employment Act of 1946 which commits the government to a program of full employment. We want to force the government to stop violating this law which it has been doing for years claiming that it is necessary to fighting inflation.

Who's Responsible?

The Nixon administration and its big business allies are attempting to make the public believe that unemployment and poverty are the fault of working people. We know that it's the government itself that's responsible.

In order to bring as many people to Washington as possible the New Haven Concerned Trade Unionists working with the National Coordinating Committee for Trade Union Action and Democracy is making arrangements for transportation and accomodations. For details, call me (Bill Morico) at 865-5535 or 787-5557.

Winning Pro-Labor Laws

(continued from Page 3)

The average union member today is more aware of the need for political action because of Nixon. "He's done one good thing," according to Driscoll. The Construction trades are especially worked up- it's an example, Driscoll maintained of how "politics affects your paycheck."

Bathroom Snooping

Driscoll described a bill proposed by the State Labor Council to stop wahsroom and restroom surveilence by management in Connecticut workplaces. There are also in-plant, closed circuit TV's in many workplaces called "squealers." A manager can use this to snoop on the whole plant. The labor-sponsored bill would prohibit using information obtained from a "squealer" for disciplinary action against workers.

I asked how much influence the State Labor Council had on elections. Driscoll said that surveys have shown that when there is an active union which explains issues to the membership in newspapers and meetings the member identifies with the union positions. When the union does little political education, union members don't respond."

Women's Ctr. Gives Support To Strikers

by Virginia Walbot

The Women's Center, on Elm Street between College and High, is providing "all night coffee and food" for workers and students picketing Yale buildings.

Cold and wet but happy strikers from Local 35 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, AFL-CIO, gathered near midnight Sunday, May, 2, in the Women's Center to enjoy the free coffee and donuts and warm atmosphere.

The Women's Center is usually open to women only, so this was the first time many of the strikers had been inside; they enjoyed reading the literature available and meeting the Center staff.

Linda Lillis, supporting the strike by marching with her husband, said "The people have been great – bringing us food and coffee all night. I think it's going to be OK."

"Too bad Brewster can't be here for this – he's down at Kent State giving a speech on poverty," Ed Lillis reported.

Early on Monday morning, strikers Mary Bellonio (Kline Tower housekeeping) and Betty Eaddy (Sloane Physics housekeeping) who had been picketing the Science Center, reported that no trucks had been through: "No pick-ups and no deliveries. Management is going in and out, but all the union services are shut down."

Being stationed too far to walk to the Women's Center ("We can't desert our post") Bellonio and Eaddy depend on *friends for coffee and support. "It's cold but we've been here three mornings, so far, and we'll keep coming!"*

Sister Union (YNFAC) Honors Strike

by Luan Stewart

Yale worker (special services clerk) and YNFAC Union Member

At the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee's (YNFAC) general membership meeting on April 29, we were informed that Local 35 (union of maintenance men, physical plant and dining hall attendants at Yale) would strike at midnight of May 1 (if they could not come to terms with Yale). There was much discussion about what we, as their sister union, could do. Since we have not yet had an election, our jobs would be jeopardized if we refused to cross picket lines. Clearly, this is one thing we did not want to risk.

YNFAC's Actions

Since members of our coordinating committee had asked Business Agent Vincent Sirabella what Local 35 would like YNFAC to do, we had a general idea of what action to take. Many things were suggested, but we, the membership, voted unanimously to do four things. First, volunteers composed a leaflet stating that we supported the strike and saying what our support actions would be.

This leaflet was passed out to employees Monday morning, May 3. Second, we sent a press release to Local 35 stating our moral support. Third, we would walk picket lines with Local 35 during non-working hours. Fourth, we decided, if our supervisors asked us to do any jobs normally performed by a Local 35 member, we would refuse. This last decision is very easy to discuss, but actually doing it is a whole different thing. I will discuss this later on.

Expecting the strike at midnight, I was very surprised and excited to see the *picket lines during lunch last Friday. Excitement was everywhere! Before I went back to work, I talked to the picket line close to my office. One man was grinning and shaking his head occasionally. He looked knowledgeable, as well as nice, so I asked him some questions. He suggested I talk to the shop steward. After seeking him out, I told him I was a member of YNFAC and that even though we had to cross picket lines, we, morally, supported their strike. He, and several others, thanked me.*

Issue of Emptying Wastebaskets

To honor the strike, four or five of us decided that we would not empty our waste paper baskets. Monday morning, a large waste receptacle was placed outside our office. When the announcement came through (to empty our trash cans), we did not say anything, nor did we empty the cans. This morning, Thursday May 6, our supervisor came in and said it would be appreciated if we would all empty our cans because she had to do it last night. One of us told her that we would not do so because this was our way of supporting the strike. When she asked where we got that information, we replied that a YNFAC coordinator had told us it would be an effective way to support the strike. Our supervisor said she'd have to see about that. Shortly thereafter, our boss called us into his office.

Local 35 striker at Pierson-Sage power plant. The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee is in support of the strike.

He wanted to know if this was a group action or individual. We explained that it was as individuals, but looking back, we should have stated that it was indeed a group action. He "requested" that we empty our baskets from now on. He said he was not a man to make threats but..., he would leave it at that.

I should point out that we were not asked nor allowed to discuss the issue with him.

Well, I was still determined to refuse, but any threat of losing our jobs was too much for one of my friends. Our togetherness was coming undone. At that point, I was going to write a short leaflet explaining our position, and pass it out to our co-workers. I wanted to impress upon them that this was an issue if union solidarity regarding the strike, not just a try to "buck" our supervisors.

Lunch Hours Changed

All of a sudden, our lunch hours were changed, so we could not have lunch together. Then, a friend or two strongly suggested that I drop the whole issue. I sensed that it might be a wise thing to do. A YNFAC friend agreed, because if I lost my job, I would lose the chance to organize "on-the-job" for YNFAC. As she said, "It's sometimes better to retreat."

Hence, let it be known that I have retreated. But my sympathies lie with the strikers, and if asked to do anything else, I will not concede. I hope if other *YNFAC members are faced with such a decision, that they give it a lot of thought.* Either way, it's a difficult decision, but some things take a higher priority. I hope I have made the right move.

Family That Pickets, Stays Together

by Irene Waterbury

Wife of a striking Yale worker

I understand the strike from a personal point of view. I used to work for Yale myself, and they don't give you anything. We weren't even getting cost of living increases. Besides, I couldn't better myself in any way where I was. I couldn't take any job higher without having a college education, even though I knew how to do the work.

At first I didn't understand all the issues in the strike, but I figured I'd only be worried at home; so, instead of staying home I came down to answer the phones, even picket sometimes.

Yesterday I picketed for about four hours and helped answer the phones; and I'll probably be doing this every day, at night after work. I'm a clerk typist during the day. We don't have kids, but if I had, I'd help out anyway because I realize the workers want security and they are not getting it.

Families Should Join

It's important that families help out It brings the morale up. As far as Yale is concerned, if they see husband and wife marching together, they see unity there. "The family that pickets together stays together." That's known as family solidarity.

Morale is everything. If everybody loses interest in the strike, and people don't picket, then Yale will overcome us. Yale will say, "They've lost heart and we will just hold out a little longer and they will die."

The wife of one guy just called in and said he's not going to picket tonight because it's raining. I guess he thinks he might melt. See what I mean?

The strike took us by surprise, but we had a little spare money and I work. So we put my money in the bank and save extra money in a kitty for things like food and gas. We have all our bills paid up. People that don't are in trouble. One guy just called up and wanted to come right down and get food stamps. He has a big family and very little money in his pocket.

Irene Waterbury, who joined her husband on the strike line: "Morale is everything." (M-T photo by Chris Pattee)

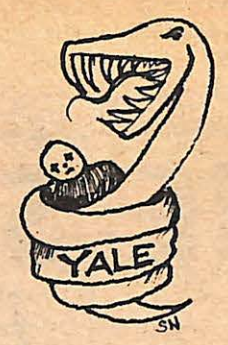
We're planning for a long strike. If it surprises us and is short, then we'll be ahead.

Sympathy Is Unity

People in the stores have been sympathetic. At the meat store where I go, they put hamburgers aside in the freezer at sales price, because they understand what we are going through. People on the whole are really sympathetic with the union. They know the situation at Yale.

I think we can win if we get support. The more students we get to help us, the better off we'll be. The only thing that everybody in the union is saying is "non-violence" because violence only gives the union a bad name.

Also, I think all workers–union or not–should honor our picket line. That way it'll keep deliveries from going into Yale.



Hospital Workers Support 35

by Ray Milici

Member, Concerned Hospital Workers

The Concerned Hospital Workers of Yale-New Haven Hospital were busy last week, helping the Yale University workers, Local 35, on the picket lines. They are members of Local 1199, the union that is now organizing the hospital.

The workers said they will try to help the university strikers at least once a week if the strike continues. They are also helping the New Fairview Hall Convalescent Hospital workers who went out on strike because one of their co-workers was unjustly fired.

About two years ago, Yale-New Haven Hospital discontinued serving food to the Yale Psychiatric Institute (YPI). Yale hired kitchen personnel to take over those duties.

Now that Yale is on strike, Yale-New Haven Hospital main kitchen workers are expected to break picket lines and serve the food.

Some workers in the hospital refused to serve the food and vowed not to do so unless they are forced to cross the picket lines. They want to show unity with the striking Yale workers.

The food got over to YPI once, but it was sent back to the hospital's main kitchen untouched. (Maybe the stories about hospital food are true.)

The hospital has discontinued serving YPI – for now anyway.

Teachers Back 35

TELEGRAM

To: Mr. Vincent Sirabella, Business Agent, Local 35, Federation of University Employees

"We stand in firm support of the members of the Federation of University Employees in their struggle for economic justice."

/signed/ Charles Leak, Pres., New Haven Federation of Teachers, NHFT.

Whale of a Shop on Park St.

Walking on Park Street these Spring days can be a warm and pleasant experience. It can be better still if you make a special stop at "Spouter Inn." You more than likely have passed the antique shop without even noticing it. A wooden whale hangs creaking in the wind in front of the shop, which is located at 136 Park Street, between George and Crown Streets. Upon entering the shop, you step back into a bygone day. The pot belly stove and the smell of cold ash and old wood bring with them a feeling of whaling ships and harbor houses and a time when life was lived at a slower pace. The building is well over one hundred years old and once housed a firm that manufactured carriages and surreys.

D.C. '71 ...

Continued from Page 2

Our Mayday, ACLU and public defender lawyers told us to stay cool while they tried to get the courts to release us. And so we stayed cool--through two days of being guarded by police and MP's, waiting up to two hours to use the two working phones and eating sickening bologna sandwiches (later on groups started sending us good food), and passing the time singing, rapping, and chanting. But at times it got rough.

At one point it looked as though the MP's, under the direction of Mitchell's federal marshals, were getting ready to force us through processing, and we collectively decided to resist non-violently. But before they could get to that, another batch of newly-busted brothers and sisters were brought in and put in the bleachers, where we could wave, chant and throw food to them. It was a tremendous moral boost for all of us.

By 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, both our numbers and our spirit were fading a little. I guess most people who came to Washington hadn't dealt collectively with the possibility that the action could have long-term personal consequences, problems that bail money couldn't solve.

At three that afternoon, 55 hours into my confinement and well into my second day without seeing the sun, about 400 of us were left, and we were finally packed into buses (like sardines) for the trip to the Superior Court building. Then up into a courtroom (picture the scene: a couple of hundred freaks, dirty and smelly after three-days' lockup, sat down in rows of wooden benches and told to keep quiet), a long wait and then a short rap from one of our lawyers.

No Case

The drama that unfolded in front of us in that courtroom was a real one: a struggle between a sharp, civil-libertarian lawyer and a prosecutor intent on carrying out Mitchell's instructions and getting us all charged, convicted and then sentenced to 6 months each.

It was clear with every word the prosecutor said that there was no case against any of us. They didn't even know why we'd been picked up. They were just hoping, once they got identifications on us, that from their films and agents they could come up with something on some of us. Until then, the state wanted us held and charged; we were to be considered guilty until proven innocent.

Luckily for us, the judge wouldn't buy the government's line, and he refused to hold us, even just until the state could appeal the judge's decision. And so, after 55 hours of repressive detention, we walked out the doors free to go where we wanted --until the next trial.

It's clear that if things had broken differently, if there'd been more political pressure on the judge, the decision would have gone against us and I'd still be in the lockup or out on ransom. And in the future we won't be so "lucky." Guarantees to civil liberties mean nothing in the face of the pressures of power politics.

Spring Moratorium

Continued from Page 2

Kathy Quinn of Project Enough, Pat Gallyot of the People's Committee to Defend the Panthers Alberto Alvarado, a Yale Chicano student, Mike Sabiers of Modern Times, and former Brigadier General Hugh Hester.

Debbie Anderson of AIM, who is a second year student at South Central Community College (SCCC) stated: "War is an ugly and inhuman priority in our society. It is created by the alliance of the government and huge corporations. Instead of working to build a society in which everyone will have decent health, decent housing and decent resources in education, American capitalism chooses to spend its resources in a vicious war against the peoples of SouthEast Asia."

Anderson then discussed the deplorable conditions at SCCC including the library, which she called "a joke," the cafeteria and the main building. She then went on to discuss the ending of the war:

"The real end to the war will only come when there is a fundamental change in our society. A change to a socialist economy where profits do not determine our foreign policy. This can only happen when blacks and whites, students and workers get together."

Earlier collections were made for Lonnie McLucas's bail fund and for people arrested in the recent Washington civil disobedience demonstrations. Mike Chinoy, one of the organizers of that protest, described what he saw in Washington. "We caused the government to put a cop on every street corner. Later the government panicked and they tear-gassed randomly and arrested everybody in sight, half of whom were non-demonstrators."

B.C. BEYOND CIVILIZATION B.C.

There's a new community forming around experimentation with judo as a means of exposing property to a regular test of sovereignty. The community is built on the aboriginal premise of vulnerability to nature's rhythms. The people already engaged in the experiment believe that a civilized-aboriginal society is the only culture capable of bringing men and women into equal contact with the rhythms of nature, thereby eliminating sexism. They also believe that the culture with a built-in struggle is best able to survive the Seventies, and is best capable of aiding significantly in very specific ways the cause of social justice. For details, contact:

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Marches on D.C. Not New

Historical Labor Note

On May 1, 1894 another army marched on Washington, It was called "Coxey's Army" after Jacob S. Coxey, a Massillon, Ohio businessman. Coxey proposed a plan of federal work relief on public roads to be financed by the issuing of $500 million in treasury notes. This was designed to provide internal improvements as well as end the depression that was going on. When Congress refused to pass the "Good Roads" bill, Coxey's Army marched peacefully from Massillon to the Capitol, picking up sympathizers along the way including 100 students from Lehigh University. Over 500 people marched into Washington---Coxey and his lieutenants were arrested and 50 people were beaten or trampled. Seventeen other "industrial armies" started for Washington in 1894 and 1200 people arrived voicing their sentiments to a government that didn't care.

In the spring of 1932 thousands of ex-servicemen---the "Bonus Expeditionary Force"---began to converge on Washington. By summer the Bonus Army numbered 11,000 including wives and children. Some of them took over unoccupied buildings near the Capitol; others built shacks on Anacostia Flats. They were demanding relief from the depression of the times and Congress refused to respond as did President Hoover. Many left, but 2000 stayed to protest the government's lack of concern and finally Hoover called out the troops---calvary, infantry and tanks to clear the veterans from the District. The troops burned the tar shacks the vets had been living in and treated the veterans and their families in a brutal manner.

Outspoken Student

Hamden Flag Burner Tells Own Story

by Jerry Howard
Modern Times Staff

"Burning someone's flag has the same effect as The Man, tellin' a junkie he's got no smack," said Darius James. "People are addicted to that flag. They can't survive without it. I failed to understand that."

Darius is a high school radical, and sometime "revolutionary." Last November, he burned an American flag during a debate in his English class at conservative Hamden High School. It was only a tiny flag, a 29 cent model, but it qualified as a flag nonetheless. Burning a flag is against the law. Now Darius's fate is up to a Meriden judge.

Four months after the crime, Darius thought out loud about his first revolutionary act. He sat scrunched on the back of an old couch in the dark basement room of his Winchester Ave. home, feeling for words slowly, carefully, scanning the opposite wall through his thick glasses.

Darius is going through some heavy changes. He calls it metamorphisis. Now, he wouldn't have burned it.

"I feel justified in doing it," he says, "but in revolutionary terms it was a poor act. It failed to benefit the people.

"From a political perspective, I was ashamed of doing it. Not because it was against my country, or because it was my flag – because at that time I considered myself a revolutionary. But burning a flag is not gonna put food in hungry people's bellies. It's not gonna put shoes on their feet, it's not gonna put clothes on their backs, it's not gonna give medical aid to people. Now, THOSE are revolutionary acts."

The flag incident caused quite a furor at Hamden High. It was the culmination of a sustained effort on Darius's part to radicalize his sophomore classmates – in his terms, to "educate" them – which he had tried to do by steering class discussions toward issues of revolution, socialism, and freedom as alternatives to capitalism and repression.

Darius explained that he wasn't altogether sure whether he was going to burn the flag until the moment he actually ignited it. He did it casually, without ceremony, while someone else was speaking near the end of the class period. He had been warned not to do it for legal reasons, and knew that the teacher and the students were waiting to see if he would do it.

A "Free Act"

His reasons, as he remembers, were several. Ideologically – he burned it to illustrate dramatically how repression works. "People understand visually," he said. "Like, they don't relate to logic." By burning it, he would show everyone how the power structure – school or government – would initiate the "violence" that is always blamed on revolutionaries: they would arrest him. His was a "free act," against a flag anti-defamation law he considered absurd and unconstitutional.

"But," he went on, "it did become an ego thing. It was my own personal thing which kind of hung me up. I've gotten out of that, I hope."

His real mistake was that he failed to educate or communicate with his peers. "The idea didn't come across. I didn't make it clear why I was burning it."

"I see the flag as a symbol of the Power Structure and its atrocities – like racism, poverty, the war," he went on. "Other people see it different ways. For some, like, you burn their flag and they see their houses, their cars, schools, man, all they believe in, goin' up in smoke." He hadn't thought of that before.

Now, Darius seems more concerned with his own environment, particularly his school. His objectives are to bring about some important changes there, and he is organizing black political education classes to help his people become more effective in realizing their demands. "My role is to educate people to meet their basic needs," he says. "But I haven't begun to. I'm just beginning to realize this."

Darius James (M-T photo by Jerry Howard)

Darius will be tried in Meriden's 7th District Court. He is charged with violating the Connecticut Flag Mutilation Act, and his case is presently in abeyance pending a Supreme Court decision on another flag-abuse case – one involving a New York art dealer who displayed a statue with a penis made of a *furled American flag*.

If the high court overturns the art dealer's conviction, it should set a precedent to render the Connecticut statute unconstitutional. Darius's case might then be dismissed – a move his ACLU lawyer, George Johnson, has requested.

The incident is minor and seems absurd. Hardhats bristle, others are astounded that so much stink could arise over a little piece of colored cloth. But it embraces a crucial question: just what are our rights of "free expression" under the First Amendment? Do our laws guarantee them? What is the cost of disobeying such a dubiously legal law?

Mayor Goofs

Mayor Alexander Zarnowski of West Haven has been in the news lately demanding that all students be forced to stand for the daily pledge of allegience.

Yet this guardian of public virtue seems a bit suspect. In the middle of the week of flag agitation, the mayor was invited as guest of honor to the town's Biddy Basketball Award dinner.

To start the festivities, the mayor was asked to lead the group in the pledge. He got off to a good start, but in the middle stumbled, slowed and then stopped.

He had FORGOTTEN THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE. Someone quietly told him the missing words, and he finally finished. Long live patriotism!

'Walk For Development' Is On Its Way

by Steve Latz
Of the Walk for Development

The Walk for Development is coming but more by accident, it seems, than by design. With only a short time left before the 30-mile 'sponsored' Walk is to take place, enthusiasm and support are beginning to build.

At present, about 55 students from 18 area high schools are involved in the organizational effort which is designed to raise money for inner city and Vietnam relief programs. Their work will culminate on Sunday, May 23, when thousands of high school students set out from the Green–Walking for Development.

Some will finish the entire 30 miles. Others will make it only to the first checkpoint, some five miles away. For all, however, it will be a demonstration of a different kind.

Each walker will be sponsored for a pre-determined amount per mile (from 1 ¢ to $5 or more) for each mile completed of the 30-mile route.

The Walk got started in late February when two girls from the New Haven area learned about the idea at a conference in Hartford. We were pessimistic at first, but the group began to grow quickly. The first meetings dealt with personal and group objectives. Most of us are white, suburban and middle-class, and we felt it was important to take a hard look at our reasons for doing the Walk. We talked a lot about things like 'white liberal guilt.'

Many of us finally decided that we were involved with the Walk to learn more about the New Haven community and about ourselves. Originally, some of us spoke of 'effecting social change,' but that now seems rather pretentious.

Superficially, the Walk for Development is a non-political program. That is the image we project to the community. For example, our credibility with businessmen has increased tremendously as a result of endorsements from the Board of Aldermen and the various religious denominations.

More essentially, the Walk is meant to be an educational tool. We had to admit to ourselves initially that we were not totally prepared to exploit the opportunities for community education presented by the Walk. People in our group represent a political spectrum from liberal to radical. Some have no political consciousness at all.

Funds from the walk will go to four programs: the New Haven Free Food Committee; the Quaker Service Vietnam program; the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation; and a program involving work of an advocate-community organizer in the Spanish speaking community.

For more information call 776-1838.

Volunteer workers at the New Haven office of the Walk for Development. (M-T photo by Karen Waggoner)

Chicano Movement Struggles, Grows: Viva la Raza!

Modern Times *staff reporter, Steven Ellner, interviewed Alberto Alvarado, a freshman at Yale College and a member of a Mexican-American (Chicano) student group on campus. Alberto has lived all his life in Los Angeles.*

In the last ten years the Chicano movement has become a potent political force in the western part of the U.S. How does it feel to be a Chicano in the midst of this movement?

It is true that in the past ten years the Chicano movement has gained force and sophistication. However as far back as the 1920's, Chicanos have been active in organizing and struggling for social equality.

In recent years the movement has gained new depth and dimension especially among young Chicanos. A resurgence of pride coupled with a hard fast commitment to dedicate one's own life to La Raza has led to the mobilization of a proud people. Barrios (Spanish ghettos) all over the U.S. have begun to unify their people, and to consolidate their efforts in the struggle to achieve social justice.

Needless to say, to grow up in such an atmosphere of increased social action and involvement is stimulating and all embracing. It is stimulating to be a part of people who are struggling to cast off the bonds of oppression and repression which have paralyzed them for hundreds of years. I am proud I am a Chicano. Viva mi Raza.

Alberto Alvarado of MECHA
(M-T Photo by Marshall Bergen)

After having been accustomed to a Chicano environment as you were in east Los Angeles, what is it like to live in a city like New Haven where no significant Chicano population exists?

In one word—**hard.** It is of course a very natural sentiment to feel lost and insecure in an alien envrionment but it is even harder in view of the present Chicano situation for I feel that this point in our struggle, one Chicano out of the barrio, is one Chicano more than our people can spare.

Being quite cognizant of the indiscriminant genocide perpetuated against my people in the barrios of this country, I constantly remind myself I am here to learn from my enemy the techniques he uses to oppress us, then I will return and join my brother in the streets.

Chicano Goals

Describe the Chicano group at Yale. What kind of goals has the group set?

There are 34 Chicanos at Yale including a Professor and an Admissions officer. Our organization on campus, known as MECHA (Chicano Student Movement of AZTLAN), has a very definite platform and concrete goals. As an individual in MECHA and a member of the five person central committee which serves to coordinate its activities, I can say that we see ourselves as an advocate group for the Chicano liberation struggle. The complete ignorance on the East Coast to the Chicano struggle has made it apparent that one of our main goals is to create a *Chicano Consciousness.* We are trying to increase the arareness of the East Coast to the Chicano plight in this nation and further to bring people to the realization that the Chicano situation is a national issue requiring national focus and attention. It is certainly not a regional one confined to the Southwest since there are 500,000 Chicanos in the mid-West and Chicano barrios are found virtually in every state..

At Yale our objectives include increasing the admission of Chicano students and the number of faculty and administrators, developing a Chicano speaker forum through which Chicano experts in politics, government and education would address the Yale community and the East coast in general. Members of our group have also been working on establishing a curriculum of Chicano studies courses, history, art, etc. We have a Chicano internship program in which ten Chicanos would work in the barrios of east Los Angeles with a community organization and be paid by Yale.

In all we do our group aims to express solidarity with our brothers in AZTLAN by supporting movement activities and by bringing them to the attention of the east coast. Finally it is important to us that we create an atmosphere of unity and closeness which will aid in forming a truly united mini Chicano community at Yale.

In the next issue, Alberto Alvarado will give his impressions of the New Haven Puertorriqueno community and Chicano Nationalism.

ON FILM Love Stories And a Society Cracking Up

by Harry Henderson

Ryan's Daughter – directed by David Lean, screenplay by Robert Bolt, starring Robert Mitchum, Sarah Miles, Christopher Jones, Trevor Howard, John Mills.

Women in Love – director Ken Russell, based on novel by D.H. Lawrence, with Glenda Jackson, Oliver Reed, Jennie Linden, Alan

Two current films by leading British directors face the question of whether it is possible to make a romantic film in these times which is not a sentimental Love Story. Interestingly, both David Lean's *Ryan's Daughter* and Ken Russell's *Women in Love* cast back to the years of World War I, the turning point when the Victorian structure of taboos and sentimentality about love, sex and marriage cracked, and the modern revolution in attitudes began.

The scene has shifted from Arabia and Russia to the wild and storm-beaten west of Ireland. Yet, despite a subplot about the Irish Republican Army running German guns in for native revolutionaries against the hated British rule, it is not historical conflict which has attracted Lean to the cliffs of Moher. It is its absence.

David Lean has sought the period as a refuge. Best known today for his epics of World War I and the Russian Revolution *(Lawrence of Arabia, Doctor Zhivago)* Lean has returned in *Ryan's Daughter* to those years of yet another traditional society on the fringe of the big European crackup.

In a traditional society with an enforced respect for the marriage tie, Lean can tell the story of a classic triangle – dashing, shell-shocked British officer; stolid, "understanding" Irish schoolmaster; passionate, "spoiled" coleen– as if the twentieth century had never happened.

The performances are thoroughly competent without being very moving, Lean's wide-angle lens captures the beauty of the Irish landscape, and it is all in all a lavish, absolutely conventional entertainment.

In *Women in Love*, director Ken Russell has gone back to the same period– except to the industrial midlands of England–to confront the sexual revolution through the eyes of one of its prophets, D.H. Lawrence. Russell, who earlier made a film based on the writings of the pre-Raphaelites (*Dante's Inferno* with Oliver Reed) has a "literary" film style which fits him well to interpret Lawrence's novel.

Russell treats eroticism with all the reverence of a romantic, but unlike Lean, he doesn't feel the need to revive the oldest cliches to do it. The four main characters test the limits of relationships– sisterhood, friendship, love–because they are perplexed about the meaning of "conventional" relations in the modern world.

This doesn't mean the decadent, phony "experimentation" with sex of the Ted and George and Blanche and Gertrude variety. The tension between passion and convention in *Women in Love* is real because the characters contain the strains of their times within themselves.

Oliver Reed is especially impressive as an industrialist whose relations with his employees mirror those with his women. Also striking is Glenda Jackson's Gudrun, who asserts herself as an artist in a mechanical age and rejects a passive role in all relationships. In comparison with *Women in Love*, it becomes clear that when Lean dipped into the past for *Ryan's Daughter*, it was only for the costumes.

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Your student I.D. and $2 will get you an up-front seat for any 8:30 p.m. Monday performance. Be at the ticket office at 8:00. No reservations necessary. Exit 46, Connecticut Turnpike, in the New Haven Food Terminal. We also have reserved $2.50 student tickets for Wednesday and Thursday previews.

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WOMEN METAMORPHOSIS I

The new consciousness which is arising in the minds of women today gives every indication of becoming, with effort, one of the foremost forces for constructive change in the 20th century. Our festival, Women: Metamorphosis I, celebrates this force...

We have chosen artistic exchange as the means for achieving these goals in the belief that Art offers the greatest opportunity for fulfilling those visions which promise to ennoble the spirit of humanity.

The Festival Committee: Connecticut Feminists in the Arts, First Church of Christ in New Haven, Connecticut Chapters of the National Organization of Women, New Haven Women's Liberation, Yale Women's Alliance, and Fairfield County Women's Liberation.

(M-T photos by Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Karen Waggoner)

Events

Art Exhibits at the New Haven Free Public Libraries

Photographs by Allen and Susan Sessoms will be on display in the Art Room of the New Haven Free Public Library through May 27. The previously scheduled exhibit by Ernest Sims has been cancelled.

The Stetson Library Center, 200 Dixwell Ave., will hold its Festival of Arts through May 27. The work of children attending various art and craft programs at the Center will be on display.

Creative stitchery and batik by Deena Schnitman will be shown at the Mitchell Library, 37 Harrison Street, through May 27.

Oils, acrylics and collages by Frances Orr will be exhibited at the Chapel Library Center, 1580 Chapel St. through May 27. The public is invited

May 12, 19, 26; Wed.: Ciro D'Aniello, lecturer on African art will speak at the Stetson Library, 200 Dixwell Ave., He will speak and display Ebony carvings from Africa, African masks, and painted animal heads and African plates. All are welcome. 7:30 p.m.

May 15, Sat.: Antiwar rally at Westover Airforce Base in Mass., sponsored by GI group inside the base. People from New Haven will go from the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (624-4117) and the Conn. Peace Action Coalition (776-4265). Westover stations one third of all B-52's which are used in Vietnam.

May 15, Sat.: "Clear Me a Space and I'll Dance about Rosa Luxemburg." Political dance by Joan Stone, Branford College Dining Room, York St. opposite Yale Theatre, 8:30 p.m.

May 16, 23 30 Sun.: Yale Bicycle Club H.G.S., corner Wall and York Streets. All welcome. 2 pm.

May 16, 23 30 Sun.: Peoples' Non-professional Soccer Game. Field on Central Ave. and route 34. Wear tennis shoes. 11 a.m.

May 16, Sun.: "The Gay Alliance in Review", Mr. Christopher Phillips. The Grecian Urn for Young Adults, 323 Temple St. 8 pm, Free.

May 16, 18, Sun., Tues.: UNIFIED FAMILY offers introductory lecture and discussion on "Ideal of Creation," a new life style. All welcome...no charge! 127 Dwight St., 532-9396.

May 16, 23, 30, Sun.: International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week. Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm St., Second Floor, 8-11 pm. 25 cents.

May 16, 23, 30, Sun.: Open Rock Jams. The Exit. All performers invited. 7:30 pm. 50 cents.

May 17, 24, 31, Mon.: Storytelling: "Dr. Suess and Mother Goose" The Stetson Library Center, Dixwell Ave. Parents are cordially invited to bring their youngsters. 10 am. Free.

May 17, 24, 31, Mon.: Open Poetry Reading. The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 pm. 50 ¢.

May 18, 25, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale 7 pm.

May 18, 25, Tues.: Drama Workshop. All persons interested in acting, producing, directing, etc., are invited. First United Methodist Church, 3rd floor College and Elm Sts. Enter through the Exit Coffeehouse.

May 19 Wed.: Baritone graduate debut Recital of Eugene Soulsby singing songs by Barber, Dowland, Bartlett, Handel, Brahms, Poulenc. Sprague Hall, 8:30 pm.

May 19, 26, June 2, Wed.: Women's Center Women's Lib series to discuss: May 19, Childbirth and Motherhood, May 26, Women as workers outside the Home, and June 2, Single Women. Unitarian Church, 608 Whitney Ave., 8 pm. All women invited.

May 19, 26, Wed.: Environmental Action Group Meeting. Room 12, Dwight Hall, High St. between Chapel and Elm Sts., 7:30 pm.

Every Wednesday - Silent Vigil for Peace in Vietnam - Corner of Church and Elm Streets - 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.

May 19, 26, Wed.: Gym and Swim. YWCA Howe St. for Women 60 and over. Mild exercise program. Bring doctor's Or call: "Free Health Testing Service" 562-0151 ext. 341 and get voucher, .50 cents.

May 19, 26, Wed.: Foster Parents for Progress weekly meeting, Trinity Parish House. Wall St., 8 pm. Call Mrs. Jesse Kennedy, 389-4764.

May 19, 26, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinners. Bring something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6:30 pm.

May 20, 27, Thurs.: Yale Women's Alliance. Room 301, Hall of Graduate Studies, York St., (across from Wall) Open to all women. 7:30 pm.

May 20, Thurs.: Lamaze Method of Childbirth. Film and Discussion with local obstetrician, Macy's Community Room, Call 288-2871 for further info. 7:30 pm. $1. donation.

May 20, 27, Thurs. Homosexuality Discussion group weekly meeting. Common Room, Dwight Hall, High St. 9 pm.

May 20, 27, Thurs.: "Contingency" Jazz. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St., 8:30 - 11 pm. 50 cents.

May 20, 27, Thurs.: Open Folk Music. The Exit, 9 pm, 75 cents.

May 21, 28, Fri.: New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St. Creative Writing 10 a.m. Book Discussion group **To Kill A Mockingbird:** 10:45 a.m. Bring or buy lunch. Social and talk 1 p.m. May 21, **Modern Times** Liz Henderson.

May 21, 28, Fri.: The Blades of Bluegrass. Kentucky Bluegrass. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St. $1.00. 8:30 - 12 pm.

May 21, Fri.: "To Be or Not To Be" Pierson Film Festival. Yale Commons on Wall St. 8 pm. .75 cents.

Saturday May 22 10 am - 10 pm
Unitarian- Universalist Church
608 Whitney Avenue
COMMUNE DAY
Meet People Who Live Communally And Others Who Want To
Bring food to share for lunch and supper
Bring musical instruments.
$1.00 Registration Fee

May 22-29, Sat.: Chess playing. The Exit 50c to learn, 25c to play. 2 - 6 p.m.

May 22, 29, Sat.: People's Free Food Program. 865 Chapel St., room 222. All persons interested in helping are welcome. 1 pm.

May 22, 29, Sat.: New Haven Folk Society. Modern Folk. The Enormous Room. 8:30 pm - 1 am. $1.00.

May 23, Sun': Quinnipiac College Glee Club Spring Concert, Alumni Hall 8 pm.

May 23, Sun.: Walk for Development. Students from 23 area High Schools march 30 miles to raise money for New Haven Free Food Council, Quaker Service in Vietnam, American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, and other community groups. Call 776-1838 for information.

Classified

WANT: Efficiency Apt. Can Pay $90. Downtown area preferred. Call Elizabeth Bennett Mon.-Fri. 8 to 4:30 pm.

Room wanted in student coop for fall semester by Culinary Institute student. Phone collect evenings: 518-482-7710.

CCA Courtwatch

Christian Community Action (CCA) is presently recruiting volunteers for [illegible] in New Haven's circuit court. A spokesman from CCA said that "the overall goal of the program is to assist clients going through the court process and gather statistics on the cases handled by the circuit court.

Volunteers will attend a training session at CCA. Those interested should call the CCA office 777-7848 and talk with Dan Mastroningro or Carl Duchow.

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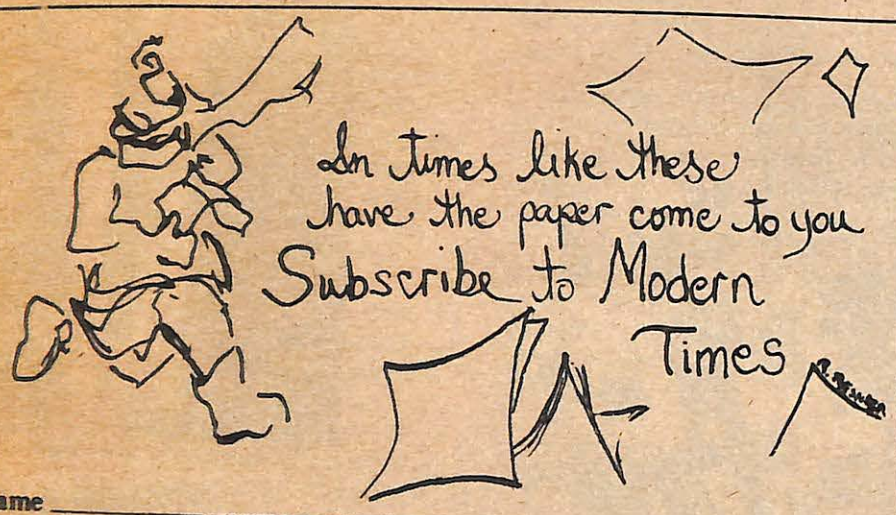

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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Bread & Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Whitlock's, Broadway; Morton's, Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Anthony's, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch; Sa't & Pepper, Congress-Cedar; The Sub Shop, Columbus-West.

East Haven: Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; Paceoni's Pharmacy, 207 Orange Ave.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, cor. Read; Jr, Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown.